NEWPORT MERCURY.

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[*Price* $2 *per Annum*.—$1 *in Advance*.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1811. [VOL. L.—NO. 2584.]

Edinburgh Review.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. 35, is just received and ready for delivery to subscribers, at ROUSMANIERE & BARBER's Book and Stationary Store.

Also just received and for sale as above, THE GRUMBLING HIVE, or Knaves turn'd Honest.—Price 12 1-2 Cents.

Writing and Letter Paper.

Just received and for Sale as above,

A Quantity of *J. & T. Gilpin's* Demy, vellum Foolscap, and vellum Letter Paper, of a superior quality to any ever before received from their Manufactory.

Newport, Oct. 12,

VOL. IV. OF

Paley's Works.

JUST PUBLISHED, and ready for delivery to subscribers at ROUSMANIERE & BARBER's Book and Stationary Store.

Volume the Fourth, of Dr. PALEY'S WORKS, containing SERMONS and TRACTS.

The 5th and last volume is now in the press, and will be shortly published.—Persons desirous of obtaining a uniform and complete edition of Dr. Paley's Works, can have them at the subscription price previous to the publication of the last volume, when the price will be raised.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Are received by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, for a new Periodical Work, to be called the *GENERAL REPOSITORY and REVIEW*, to be published at Cambridge, (Mass.) Quarterly, at $5 per ann.—This work has gentlemen of the first literary talents engaged in its support, and promises to become an acquisition to the literature of our country.

October 12, 1811.

FURNITURE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of various kinds, for sale at ANN COTTRELL's, No. 125, Thames-Street.

Newport, Oct. 12.

PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

WE the undersigned, having formed a connexion in business, which will be conducted under the firm of JOHN & LUKE FRASER, take this method of intimating the same to the public.

JOHN D. FRASER.
LUKE H. FRASER.

Newport, Oct. 9.

FOR WILMINGTON, (N. C.)

THE Brig MARS, JOHN RANDALL Master, will sail about the last of October.—For Freight or Passage, having good accommodations, apply to the Master on board at Stevens's Wharf, or to

JACOB LEVY.

Newport, Oct. 10.

FOR CHARLESTON,

THE new and fast-sailing Sch'r HARRIOT, WM. BRIGHTMAN Master, 124 Tons burthen, will sail in about 20 days.—For Freight or Passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the Master on board at Chase's Wharf, or to

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, Oct. 11.

FOR CHARLESTON,

THE fast-sailing Sch'r LIVE OAK, P. CHASE Master, will sail on the 18th inst.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board at Chase's Wharf.

Newport, Oct. 11.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, now occupied by the subscriber, situated on Marsh's Wharf.

Also, For SALE,

Several Horses and Chaises.—Apply to JOHN MARSH.

Newport, Oct. 10.

DIXVILLE ROAD LOTTERY, DRAWING.

15,000 dls.

HIGHEST PRIZE.

Besides a large number of Capital Prizes.

WARRANTED undrawn Tickets during the whole time of drawing, may be obtained by Orders left with

JOSIAH C. SHAW,

At his Exchange and Lottery Office, No. 118, Thames-street, who will receive three times a week, a regular list of the fate of all numbers ordered by him.—Present price, Whole Tickets, $5 50—Quarters $1 50.

Newport, Oct. 4.

SUBSTANTIAL PROOFS,

OF WAITE's LOTTERY OFFICES

Being the most TRULY FORTUNATE.

TICKET No. 535, which was drawn a Prize of 20,000 Dollars, in the Susquehanna Canal Lottery, the 12th day of Drawing, was sent from their Office in Baltimore, and was sold by them about a fortnight before it was drawn, to a gentleman in the State of New-York. Since which, a 10,000 Dollar Prize was also sent from their Baltimore Office. They have also paid some, and continue to offer paying any of the Prizes sold by them in the above Lottery, and in the Washington Monument Lottery, now also just began drawing in Baltimore. These are the inducements why the public give a preference to the purchasing of Tickets from WAITE's OFFICES; and some of the reasons why envy is excited in their contemporaries.

G. & R. WAITE have Tickets and Shares for sale in the following Lotteries; the Union College Tickets, at No. 64 and No. 38 Maiden-Lane, and the Susquehanna Canal and Washington Monument Lotteries, at their Office in Baltimore.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY.

Sixteen days drawing over.—Tickets Nine Dollars, and the following Capital Prizes are in the wheel.

1	Prize of	$20,000
1	ditto	5000
1	ditto	2500
1	ditto	1000
4	ditto	500
5	ditto	200

Besides a large proportion of inferior ones.

Drawing, three times a week, to be completed in 40 drawing days.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT LOTTERY.

Fourth day's drawing over.—Tickets Twelve Dollars, and the following Capital Prizes in the wheel, viz:—

1	Prize of	$50,000
1	ditto	30,000
1	ditto	20,000
2	ditto	10,000
2	ditto	5000
2	ditto	2000

Drawing once a week for the present; to be completed in 70 drawing days.

UNION COLLEGE LOTTERY,

No. III.

Commences drawing in April next, in which are the following Capital Prizes:—

1	Prize of	$30,000
1	ditto	25,000
1	ditto	20,000
1	ditto	10,000
1	ditto	5000
2	ditto	2000

Present price of Tickets Seven Dollars and a half.

G. & R. WAITE will guarantee the payment of all Prizes from their Office; but purchasers must take notice that their name is printed on the back of each ticket.

Adventurers enclosing the Cash in letters, post paid, directed to either of their offices in New-York, Albany or Baltimore, will be punctually attended to.—Those who wish for their LOTTERY REGISTER which is printed weekly, may have it forwarded gratis.

New-York, October 2.

ORDERS for Tickets and Parts of Tickets, from WAITE's Offices generally, and in either of the above Lotteries in particular, will meet with immediate attention at the Exchange and Lottery Office No. 118, Thames-street, by JOSIAH C. SHAW,

Agent for G. & R. WAITE.

Newport, Oct. 11.

J. Gould & Son,

TAILORS.

No. 176, Thames-Street.

HAVE for Sale, for cash, extra superfine west of England Broadcloths and Cassimeres, viz:—Black, Navy blue, French blue, fashionable grass green, olive green, steel mixt, dark mixt and drab Broadcloths; superfine pelisse cloth; black, blue, drab, steel mixt, green mixt, double and single mill'd Cassimeres; imperial cords and mill'd stocking webs; fancy vestings; superfine double mill'd flannels; common do; extra cotton velvets; best treble gilt buttons, and an assortment of trimmings,

They earnestly request those who are indebted to them by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same; and inform those that have them of more than six months standing, that they will shortly be placed out of their hands for collection. Those that have demands against them, will please present them for settlement. To those that have been punctual, they present their unfeigned thanks, and solicit a continuance of their favors.

Newport, Oct. 5.

Harvard College Lottery!!!

20,000 Dollars,

HIGHEST PRIZE!!!

Besides Sixty-Six other Capital Prizes. Not Two Blanks to a Prize, and no Deduction.

THIS excellent Lottery, combining public good with such variety of chances for a Fortune, will begin to draw in Boston, on the 20th November next, and will be completed in Forty-Two drawing days.

Orders for Tickets at the present price—Wholes $5—Quarters $1 50—received at the Exchange and Lottery Office, No. 118, Thames-street, by J. C. SHAW, who pays all Prize Tickets in Cash as soon as due.—Prize Tickets in the Dixville Road Lottery, now drawing, taken in payment for Harvard College Tickets.

N. B. Harvard College Tickets, agreeably to the scheme, will rise to $5 50—Quarters to $1 50—on the 5th of November next

Exchange and Lottery Office, Oct. 10, 1811.

Sales at Auction.

On MONDAY, November 4th, 1811, at XI o'clock A. M. will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises.

THAT valuable ESTATE pleasantly situated at the south end of Thames-street, directly opposite the House occupied by Robert N. Auchmuty Esq. consisting of a large well built two-story Dwelling-House nearly new, and completely finished, with a very large Garden, and an excellent well of water; being the property of Capt. *Samuel Slocum*, to which an indisputable title will be given.—Conditions liberal and made known at the sale.

CRANSTON & SHAW, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Oct. 12.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, *On MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1811, at XI o'clock A. M. if fair weather, if not the first fair day after, on the premises.*

A LOT of Land, 60 feet front, and 150 feet rear, with a large two-story Dwelling-House, and a workshop 30 by 20 feet thereon, situated on Broad-street, next west of Mr. Isaac Stall's.—Conditions made known at the sale.—For further particulars, apply to JOHN STAFFORD.

Newport, Oct. 5.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, *On TUESDAY, Nov. 12th 1811, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises, if fair weather, if not the first day after, if not previously sold at private sale.*

A FARM in Middletown, containing 80 Acres of good Land, with a Dwelling-House and other buildings thereon standing, situated near Sachawest Beach, and handy for sea manure. Said Farm is well fenced with the best of stone wall, and watered by several springs and a brook which runs through it, that seldom fails.—For terms, apply to

BENJAMIN GARDINER.

Middletown, Oct. 5.

William Engs & Son

No. 170, Thames-street,

HAVE just received their Spring supply of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, comprising an extensive variety, which together with their former stock, will constitute an excellent assortment. They keep constantly for sale, a complete assortment of Nails, of the very best quality.—Also, sheet Lead, sheet Iron, Shovels and Spades, Steel, &c. &c. Likewise Swedes Iron assorted, from 1 1-4 to 2 3-4 inch flat, and 1-2 to 3-4 inch square.

Newport, May 16.

LINENS—CHEAP!!

ONE Case low priced and fine 4-4 Linens, for sale cheap at No. 104, Thames-street, by

JAMES HAMMOND.

Newport, Oct. 4.

BARLEY.

FIVE Thousand Bushels of clean BARLEY is wanted by the Subscribers, for which the market price will be given.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, Oct. 5.

LIVERPOOL SALT, &c.

6000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.
Russia and Ravens Duck.
A few barrels Boston Mess Beef.

For sale by C. COOK.

Newport, May 30.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Seventy Tons of Swedish IRON, in flat and square bars, of various sizes, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, June 7.

RHODES & CARDOZO,

Have for Sale,

2,200 Bushels CADIZ SALT.

Newport, August 24.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment, and those to whom he is indebted, are requested to present their demands for settlement, that he may be enabled to complete his arrangements for the final adjustment of all his concerns.

JOB SHERMAN.

Newport, 27th of 9th mo. 1811.

TO LET,

THE Store, No. 84, Thames-street, lately occupied by Mr. *David Thatcher*, and is one of the best stands in Newport for the Dry Goods or Grocery business.—Apply to

ROBERT STEVENS.

Newport, Sept. 21.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE and Lot, No. 41, Thames-street, late Mr. Ellery's, with the Coach-House and other buildings thereon.—For terms, apply to

SAMUEL ELAM.

Newport, Sept. 12.

REMOVAL.

MARTIN FEARING,

HAS removed his Stock of Goods to the Store, No. 102, Thames-street, formerly occupied by Mr. *Albert H. Gardiner*, where he has just received a seasonable supply of Goods, which he will sell very cheap.

Newport, Sept. 6.

TO LET,

THE House in Thames-street, No. 102, now occupied by Mr. *Timothy Pierce*.—For terms, apply to

MARTIN FEARING.

Newport, Sept. 6.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and Store, pleasantly situated in Thames-street, lately occupied by *G. W. Marvin & Co.*

Also, To Let,

The STORES on Scott's Wharf, from No. 1 to 5, on the North side.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, August 2.

TO LET,

THAT large and convenient Store, No. [illegible] Thames-street, lately occupied by Messrs. *[illegible]*.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, August 23.

Bowen, Ennis, & Co.

Offer for Sale on Stevens's Wharf, now landing from Sloop Hannah & Sally, from Philadelphia.

SEVEN Thousand feet Cherry tree Boards.—Also, landing from sch'r Franklin, from Georgetown, 200 barrels Tar, 34 do. Pitch, 38 tierces Rice; 15 bales Cotton, 52 Hides, and 30 bushels Rye.—They have also in Store, Bar Iron, spike and rail rods, Duck, Cordage, Jamaica Rum, Coffee, Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Nails of various sizes, and a general assortment of Ship Chandlery as usual, all of which will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

April 19, 1811.

M. & W. Thurston,

Offer for Sale,

A GENERAL Assortment of Groceries, at wholesale and retail, at their Store, No. 26, Broad-street. They carry on the Baking Business and constantly keep on hand Ship, Navy, Ship Bread, and Cabin Bread of superior quality, and warranted to keep good during the [illegible] years.

They request all persons having demands against them to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to them, either by bond or open account, which has been standing six months, are requested to make immediate payment, as after the [illegible] day of August next, all such debts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Newport, July 10.

NEW AND CHEAP

Just opened at the Store of

E. W. LAWTON,

No. [illegible] Thames-street.

A COMPLETE Assortment of India Cottons, from 10 to 50 cents per yard, [illegible] excellent qualities; a few elegant pieces of twilled silks satins and sarsnets, a variety of colours; elegant plain and tartan [illegible] 4 and 8-4 silk laces for veils and mantles; London twilled prints.—*Also*, A variety of new Fancy and Staple Articles, in addition to a very extensive Assortment before on hand, which will be sold as cheap as can be purchased in the State.

COTTON YARN and CLOTHS, at Factory prices.

For sale, on the wharf, Cotton, Molasses, Flour and Anchors.

Newport, 16th of 8th mo. 1811.

NEW BALTIMORE FLOUR.

SEVENTY-FIVE Barrels superfine Howard-street FLOUR, of new wheat, selected for family use, just received and for sale by

ROBERT STEVENS.

Newport, Oct. 1.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of PATIENCE EASTON, late of Newport, deceased, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him, requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of the testator, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demand against it, to exhibit them to him.

GEORGE P. HAZARD, *Executor*

South-Kingstown, Oct. 7.

NOTICE.

THE HARRISON FARM, containing 160 Acres, lying within one mile of Newport, is still for sale. Any person wishing to purchase, will apply to

P. O. RICHMOND.

Newport, August 14.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated Estate in Washington-street, No. 41, consisting of a very convenient House and Garden, lately occupied by Capt. Joseph Warren, deceased.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JOB TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 6.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Tiverton, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of CAPT. WOODSEL, late of Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that six month from the date hereof are allowed the said creditors to exhibit and prove their respective claims; and that we will attend for that purpose, at our respective dwellings, at any time during said period.

RICHARD DURFEE,
BOLSTON BRAYTON } *Com'rs*

Tiverton, October 5, 1811.

From the UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

COMMERCE MUST BE ABANDONED."

FOR some time past the National Intelligencer has been throwing out suggestions of various kinds, evidently with a view to feel the public pulse, and to ascertain, if possible, before the meeting of Congress, what will be the least unpopular mode of still further enforcing the anti-commercial, or continental system, as prescribed by Napoleon. A recurrence to the embargo, which was expressly approved of by the emperor and king, has been more than once recommended as decidedly the best measure in our power, provided the people can be compelled to submit to it, of which considerable doubt seems to be entertained. It appears to be agreed on all hands that the non-intercourse, in its present form, must be abandoned. It falls very far short of what Bonaparte expects and demands of us—though it goes to the full extent of what the country would bear, at the time the law was passed. Every thinking and observing man sees that nothing short of a total prohibition of our commerce with Spain and Portugal will appease the present resentment of the emperor, who has been very severe in his rebukes upon us for abandoning the embargo. Spain and Portugal, it is true, furnish the only market which is left for the sale of our surplus produce—not a bushel of corn, nor a barrel of flour can we sell any where else. But then, by carrying them them there, we feed the British armies, and what is even worse, we supply the wants of the Spanish and Portuguese rebels, who have taken up arms against their loving and liege lord, king Joseph, and their sworn friend and protector Napoleon. This is surely not to be borne—and it would be unreasonable in us to look for such an indulgence. I say, therefore, that this commerce must and will be prohibited—and all that the administration have to concern themselves about is, to devise the ways and means of doing it in such a manner as will be least offensive, and revolting to the feelings and pride of the nation. It is not, therefore, to be expected, that the law will be entitled, "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Spain and Portugal and their dependencies." A general prohibition of commerce will accomplish the specific purposes equally well, without being as universally understood to be of foreign origin. An embargo, well *enforced* by all the power of the United States, civil, military and naval, would exactly reach the object—and having all the outward appearance of a regulation merely municipal, limited in its operations to our own internal and domestic concerns, would doubtless be preferred to any other scheme which has been thought of—but, unluckily, it has been once tried, and it is not very likely that either the executive or the legislature will be desirous of repeating the experiment—at any rate, not under that name. Some other form of accomplishing the business must, consequently, be contrived—and provided the thing be fairly and *bona fide* done, the emperor cannot, in reason, object to its being wrapped up and disguised in any form of words, which shall appear least objectionable to the good people of the United States. He is a mere novice in the art of legislation, who does not perceive that all this may be effected, without using the hazardous word *embargo*, or even naming Spain or Portugal. Nothing more is necessary, than to recite, in well-turned phrases, by way of preamble, the increasing dangers to which our commerce and seamen are exposed, from the injustice and violence of the belligerent powers—after which, who can object to the passing of a law under some such plausible title as this? "An act more effectually to provide for the security and protection of the seamen and navigation of the United States, *and for other purposes*."—The object of the law being thus set forth, and clearly seen to be of a municipal and precautionary nature, designed exclusively for the benefit of our own commercial and seafaring citizens, it would readily enough occur to any one that the most effectual method for accomplishing their security, would be to keep them and their property within our own immediate *protection*, and not suffer them to be exposed to insult, impressment, and plunder on the high seas. All that would then remain to be done, would be merely to provide a sufficient force to ensure a faithful execution of the law, and to prevent these head-strong people from running to their own destruction—or, to a tempting and lucrative market.

That something of this kind is resolved upon at Washington, and will be carried into effect, provided it shall appear probable that the country can be forced to acquiesce in it, we are convinced from the current publications which appear in the paper of the cabinet. In the Intelligencer of Thursday last, a most dismaying picture is presented, of the power and hostile disposition of the tyrant of the seas.—"The ocean," it is said, "the highway of nations, *is about to be* "*blockaded* by a leviathan force, that, "in the indulgence of its cupidity, "threatens to subvert all the sacred "principles that have, from time im-"memorial, united nations together.—"However infatuated as well as atro-"cious the step may be, it is possible "that *England has, ere this, determin-"ed to brook no rival in commerce, and "to treat as an enemy, every flag that "is not obedient to her edicts.* If this "shall be her course, a crisis must en-"sue.—All temporising must cease, "COMMERCE MUST BE A BAN-"DONED, *or fought for.*"

This alternative, considering the quarter from whence it comes, can be mistaken by no one. In better times, when we had commerce—a thriving commerce too, and a respectable incipient navy, sufficient, under existing circumstances, for its protection, it was a favorite maxim of Democracy, that the commerce which would not protect itself, or, as it is now expressed, which must "*be fought for*," was not worth pursuing, and ought to be "ABANDONED." The practice of our democratic administrations, up to the present moment, has been strictly conformable to this theory. And is it to be supposed that they are now about to fight for the petty remnant which has escaped their own schemes of destruction—to fight Great-Britain with such means as they possess—and on the ocean too!—The notion is too preposterous to find a moment's entertainment in the most visionary brain of our most visionary politicians. It is too-well known, on both sides the water, that they have not the *ability* to fight Great-Britain for any cause, unless she, to accommodate us, would kindly send an army to land on our territory; and it is equally true, that they have not the *disposition* to fight her, or any body else, for the protection of American commerce.

This part of the alternative may, therefore, be scouted, as mere fustian and rhodomontade, meaning nothing.—The other contains the real and the only proposition which can be contemplated as either serious or practicable, and serious indeed it is—"COMMERCE MUST BE ABANDONED," says the administration; and abandoned it certainly will be, so far as laws and the power of the government can accomplish it, unless the country, in a prompt, firm, and resolute tone, put their *veto* upon the measure.—Napoleon has decreed that there shall be no neutrals and no commerce. We must therefore enter heartily into the war against commerce; we must abandon it, or consent to brave his resentment, and to become his open and avowed enemies. Of the probability that the latter alternative will be adopted by our present rulers, after the policy which they have been so long pursuing, and especially since the disclosure of the late secretary Smith, let the nation judge, and act accordingly.—Above all, let them not be dragooned into a passive acquiescence in an abandonment of commerce and independence, under the impression that there is no resource, but a choice between this and a war with Great-Britain.—The administration have no disposition to make *open* war upon Great-Britain, or they would have done it long ago; and if they had the disposition, they have not the power. All this mighty talk about war has no other specific object than to induce the people to submit to a measure of degradation, as well as of pecuniary sacrifice, under the conviction that it is the lesser of two evils, one of which is inevitable. It is our earnest wish seasonably to put the country upon its guard, against the effects of this state artifice.—No such alternative as that represented, exists in fact; and should the bare apprehension of it induce Americans precipitately to abandon their commerce, they will unquestionably experience a tedious time of repentance, before another opportunity will be afforded, for even such a choice.

By the last Mails.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, OCT. 2.

BY a passenger in the schooner Mary-Ann, from Havanna, we have been politely favoured with files of several Havanna papers to the 20th ult. From one of which we have translated an important Order, prohibiting the introduction of Rum, &c. into that Island.

Translated from the Havanna Journal.

COMMERCIAL.—His Excellency the President, Governor and Captain General, Intendant General, &c. has ordered on the 3d inst. that there shall not be admitted into any of the ports of this island, Rum, Brandy, or other Spirits, Sugar, and Coffee, from any foreign islands or possessions in America.—This resolution was, yesterday, officially announced to the Custom-House, and it is ordered to be published in the public papers of this city. Certified in Havanna this 12th Sept. 1811.

ANTONIA DEL VALLE HERNADEZ,
Secretary.

It was expected at Havanna that in a few days a Proclamation would be issued forbidding the exportation of Molasses, as they intend to distill their own Rum. It will be seen under our marine head that a vessel had been ordered away for having Rum on board.

The Regency of Spain have ordered the government of Havanna to send persons into Peru, who are acquainted with the culture of Tobacco, for the purpose of introducing the cultivation of that plant in that kingdom.

The government of Havanna have received orders from the Regency for the restoration of the property which had been confiscated as belonging to French residents—but no proclamation has been issued on the subject, and it is believed that this order will not be complied with, as it is thought the people would oppose its execution.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 8.

First Meeting of the Merino Society of the Middle States.

On Saturday, the 5th of this month, the Merino Society of the middle states held their first stated meeting since their organization, at the farm of Mr. Caldwell, their president, near Hoddonfield, in Jersey. Besides the members of this most laudable association, several farmers, proprietors, and manufacturers attended, and Count Pahlen, Dr. Logan, with some other gentlemen, were present as guests.—Between two and three hundred full blooded merinos, in the finest order, both in fleece and flesh, some in the open inclosure, and others in separate folds, were exhibited; their appearance proving, beyond all controversy, that the soil, climate and food of Jersey, are fully congenial with the health and excellence of this inestimable animal. A large number of those examined on the present occasion, when purchased from the importers, were feeble, pining, and more or less diseased; but the whole flock is now completely recruited and re-established in at least as good condition as they ever enjoyed in Spain. As the Spanish sheep improve the fleece of the sheep of England, France and other countries, to which they have been transported, there is every reason to believe from that circumstance alone that their amelioration will attend their establishment in the United States, and by care and attention to preserve the breed pure, the merino may reach the highest state of perfection in the United States. And it is certain that Mr. Caldwell, in all his enterprizing purchases from the late importations of Spanish sheep, has never met with any equal in appearance, fineness of fleece or length of pile, to those of his own raising from his own original flock.—About one hundred lambs have been the produce of this year, nearly all of which have been so far reared without accident or distemper. Reduced as Spain is, beyond all hopes of immediate reinstatement, and indeed with the moral certainty of further devastations, cut off as we are by England from French supplies of cloths, and resolved as we ought to be, ourselves, not to import from England, while she insists on monopolizing our market, the accession of merino wool, to the stock of American staples, is matter of the highest gratification. In a few years we may undoubtedly furnish our own consumption, and perhaps export fine wool in large quantities, as we have cotton.—The factory of Messrs. Dupont and Bauduy, near Wilmington, is already well advanced in its operations, on an extensive scale, and will before the expiration of this year, turn out superfine cloths of the finest and most durable fabric; and the zeal which animates almost every portion of the community for achieving this great measure of American independence, is the sure pledge of its early and complete success.

After visiting the various accommodations which Mr. Caldwell has arranged for the preservation and comfort of his fine flock, the company sat down between three and four o'clock, to an elegant dinner, spread in the genuine American exuberance, and passed the remainder of the afternoon in social and rational festivity.—*Aurora.*

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 14.

FRENCH PRIVATEER MARENGO.

It appears from the following letter, that the Marengo has again entered the waters of the United States for supplies, and to recruit her crew. Can we allow her these privileges consistent with our neutrality?

"*Staten-Island, Saturday*, 3 *o'clock* P. M.

"Several schooners have arrived here, outward bound, and among them is a long thievish looking schooner full of men, called the Marengo, a French privateer. Her boat has just come ashore to the Health-Officer, to ask permission to send seven wounded men to New-York. The privateer has had an engagement with an English letter of marque near Jamaica, which she took, plundered her, and then let her go.—After discharging her wounded, she goes to Amboy. The crew boast of having made their fortunes, and say they are coming on shore. In this case it is intended to get a new crew here. There are several Americans on board. I have seen a man from her, who says there is a "great deal" of specie on board.

"5 *o'clock.*—Thirty seamen (six wounded) are gone up in a sloop to the city, each of them has more or less specie. The Marengo has, according to their own account, taken four English merchantmen on this cruize."

The Marengo sailed at day-light yesterday morning from Amboy, where, it is supposed, she will refit, and prepare for another cruize. In the engagement with the English letter of marque the privateer had six men killed, and seven or eight wounded—she took the ship, plundered her, and gave her up to the crew.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, OCT. 17.

From Portugal.

An arrival at New-York from Lisbon, brings accounts to the 5th Sept. containing 2 despatches from Lord Wellington, of the 21st and 24th August, dated at Fuento Guinondo. By these letters it appears, that the army had remained inactive from the time of its recession from before Badajoz; and that no movements of the enemy appeared to indicate an immediate scene of active hostility.

From South-America.

Accounts from the new Republic of Venezuela, to the 16th Sept. have been received at Baltimore. They contain some political strictures on Independence and Liberty; but they demonstrate that the subject is but little understood there. They have passed a law for the emission of one million of paper dollars, to be equal in value to gold and silver.

FROM LIVERPOOL, AUG. 20.

"The American brig Traveller, has just arrived here from Sierra Leone. She is commanded by Paul Cuffee, the son of an American negro slave, and all the crew are blacks and mulattoes. Captain Cuffee has a black wife and six children living in New-Bedford, (Mas.) of which state he is a citizen. He has a license from the British African institution; and has brought with him a young native of Sierra Leone, whose father is a man of property, for the purpose of instructing him in navigation. Captain Cuffee belongs to the denomination of Quakers, dresses in their style; and observes the demeanor of that highly respectable community."

The above person is well known and esteemed in Boston for his numerous virtues.

Newport,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1811.

Connecticut.

The Legislature of Connecticut met on Tuesday week, and proceeded to the organization of the government for the year ensuing. Sylvanus Backus, Esq. was chosen Speaker of the House, and Charles Donison, Esq. Clerk. On the Thursday following, His Excellency Governor GRISWOLD met the legislature, and addressed them in a highly animated and judicious speech, from which we have made the following extracts:—

"NO important change in the political or commercial relations of the United States with foreign nations, appears to have taken place, since the last session of the General Assembly.

"The relaxation of the general plan of depredation, which has been observed in a few cases, on the part of one of the belligerent powers, has not been attended with a general restoration of American property sequestered in violation of our rights, or any frank and explicit revocation of the decrees, under which the great mass of seizures have been made. The same course of depredation appears also to be continued, and little hope can be entertained, that our rights will be respected in future. Nor can we perceive any change in the disposition of the other belligerent power, towards the United States. The capture and condemnation of our property by that power, appears to increase with the opportunities for executing their unjust orders. Whilst our trade is so extensively plundered by foreign nations, it would have afforded great satisfaction to reflect, that no part of our commercial embarrassments had arisen from the measures of our own Government.—But we have to regret, that the restrictive laws of the Union, still remain in force; and, without essentially affecting foreign nations, are aggravating the evils which their injustice has produced, and are felt with peculiar severity, by the commercial and other important interests of this State.—It is however to be presumed, that the advocates of that system must before this time, have become satisfied, that the measure originated from mistaken views of the public interest; and that the National Legislature will abandon it, at the approaching session of Congress.

"Intelligent men, however, will perceive that our public concerns require something more, than a repeal of particular obnoxious laws.—It has been our misfortune, to pursue a policy which has rendered us contemptible in the view of foreign nations; and we are treated as a people, who are ready to submit to every indignity, which interest or caprice may impose upon us.—It cannot however be too late to retrieve the national honor, and we ought to expect, that our public councils will find, that a manly, impartial and decided course of measures has now become indispensable—such a course as shall satisfy foreign nations, that whilst we desire peace, we have the means and the spirit to repel aggression. The interests of the United States undoubtedly require a secure and honorable peace; but the only guarantee which ought, or can with safety be relied on for this object, is a sufficient organized force, and a spirit to use it with effect, when no other honorable means of redress can be resorted to.—The extensive resources, aided by the geographical situation of our country, have furnished every necessary means for defending our territory and our commerce, and we are false to ourselves when either is invaded with impunity. To the general government however belongs the care of these important concerns; and it is not for the State authorities to encroach on the prerogatives of the Union. Yet it is important for every State to know and to feel the condition of our general concerns, and to be prepared to co-operate with the nation in those measures which the public honour and safety demand."

It appears by Governor GRISWOLD's speech to the legislature of Connecticut, that a sum exceeding *Twelve Hundred Thousand Dollars* is in the Treasury of that State, appropriated to, and may be relied on, as a productive fund for the support of the *Free Schools* of that always Federal State. Governor GRISWOLD has called the attention of the legislature to the expediency of devising a code of *Insolvent Laws*, calculated to secure the rights of the creditor, and at the same time more effectually to restore the unfortunate debtor to usefulness in the community.

Elections.

The city of Philadelphia continues federal. The federal ticket for city officers succeeded by a majority of 757. The federal majority for members of the legislature it is supposed is about the same. There was no systematic opposition to the re-election of Gov. Snyder. Two years ago the democratic ticket for city officers in Philadelphia succeeded by a majority of 200.

The elections of the State of Delaware are again federal.

The election of Assemblymen, &c. in Maryland, took place on the 10th inst.—The democratic ticket, as might be expected, has succeeded in Baltimore, PECHIN, the printer, and DONALDSON, having a majority of 450. LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. of course was not elected. This gentleman having offered himself as a candidate, shrunk not from the contest to the last, but on the morning of the election published another modest appeal to his fellow-citizens, from which the following passage is an extract:—

"If any of my fellow-citizens do not think me capable, or at least as capable as those they have heretofore elected, or as those now offered to their choice, or that I have not integrity to serve them faithfully, such of them *ought not* to give me their votes—and if there are any who believe that Baptis Irvine [*editor of the Whig*] ought to *dictate* for them whom they should elect; and that they are bound to obey a foreigner, who has no common interest with this country; and who would with pleasure see you all perish, if he could thereby gratify his hatred to Great-Britain, in thereby procuring the destruction of that nation—if there is one person who can think that by voting for me he would *disgrace this city*, as Irvine tells them—in fine, if there are any of them so tramelled, so bound round with the chains of party, that they cannot break them, that they will not, or dare not exercise their *free will*, and act according to their judgment—for the votes of all such *I wish not*.—It is my ambition to represent *free citizens*, not *slaves*."

The Navy.—The Democratic papers, agreeably to the recommendation of the great man at the head of the editorial department at Washington, are now discussing the question relative to a Navy. On this important subject they disagree sadly. The government editor, we presume, by order of the administration, pretends to be in favor of an efficient navy.—Yet there is opposition! and this opposition is made by good thorough-going democrats; such men as Irvine of the Whig, and others. The Boston Patriot, the most respectable democratic paper in the Northern States, comes out, and we believe sincerely, in favor of a navy; but the Chronicle which is more Frenchified, and of course more influential among democrats, is violently opposed to the measure.—We hope these brethren of the same principle, will settle the business among themselves previous to the meeting of Congress; that the time of the nation may not be consumed, in that body in useless debate. As to the question, it is already decided. We are to have no navy under a democratic administration;—to talk of it is idle. It can neither be built, manned or supported by such men as the leaders of the present ruling party; and they know it. The idea is only thrown out to prepare the way for a further compliance with Bonaparte's non commercial system.—The question relative to a Navy will, undoubtedly, be agitated in Congress. It will be decided that a Navy is inexpedient. The next question will be, shall we abandon commerce

by laying a perpetual embargo? The discussion of this question will take up many weeks in Congress, and its final decision will fix the fate of our nation. If an embargo is laid, the prosperity of the country is at an end. How long we can exist as a nation under the Chinese policy, remains to be decided.

The following well-written article is copied from the London *Courier* of the 27th July.—The American reader will not be displeased with the elegant compliment here paid to our illustrious and revered WASHINGTON:—

BONAPARTE.

THE doctrine of not abusing but of speaking moderately and respectfully of Buonaparte, is so full of danger, that we cannot avoid reverting to it again and again. The opposition are indignant whenever they are said to be palliators or apologists of that ruffian; but whenever he is spoken of, who hears from them the language of execration and reproach? When the last hollow peace was made, how eagerly did they run to Paris, to attend his levees;—and now in the midst of war with him for our independence, and our existence as freemen and as Christians, now, loaded as he has been since the war by so vast an accession of cruelties and crimes, they are advising us to abstain from all abuse of him, to speak of him with gentleness and moderation! Were we to say to them, that they wish to extend his yoke over this country, they would start no doubt; but what is it but preparing us for such a yoke, when they would check the expression of those indignant feelings which such attrocities give rise to? —This free people are fighting against the greatest tyranny that ever scourged mankind, and yet we ought not to speak of it but with coolness and moderation! —We are fighting against the man who respects no treaties, who employs treachery and fraud, midnight assassinations, tortures, and every other cruelty as his engines, and yet we must not mark him as a murderer and a villain!—We are fighting against a tyrant, who has threatened to make our country a land unfit to live in, and we must not apply to him every epithet of execration and hatred with which our language can supply us! —He has dyed every country with blood; he has sacrificed millions to his ambition, and we are not to designate him, as the most ambitious monster that ever existed?—"They would have us expunge, (we quote from some excellent letters, in our paper two years ago) from the dictionary of our own and all other languages, every phrase, every word, which does not represent some external fact, but only expresses the feelings of complacency or aversion which arise in all well-constructed minds from the contemplation of certain facts! Or if we are permitted to call white, white, will they please to assign their reason why black should not be called black? —If when a WASHINGTON, having purchased the independence of his country, by far-sighted patience and enduring courage as a warrior, and then established and watched over her freedom with the wisdom of parental love, unmoved by the entreaties of his fellow-citizens, lest by yielding to them he should form a precedent injurious to their posterity, retires to the unambitious duties of private life, and disclaiming all titles but those given by domestic love and reverence, bows at length his dear and venerable head to the emancipating angel, and restores his spirit to the great Being, whose goodness he hath both adored and imitated;—If for such a man we collect all terms of honor and affection, and fondly involve his name in phrases expressive of his virtues, must we remain mute, and stifle the feelings which the contrast to all this must needs awaken in us? and though this contrast should furnish a humiliating proof, that the slaves of iniquitous ambition can carry guilt to a height which dwarfs the best virtues of the best and most heroic of men in the comparison? Or are we to confine both our sentiments, and our expressions of abhorrence to petty villains trembling beneath the foot of the law, and have nothing but candor and respect for the traitor who has abused the reputation won for him by the enthusiasm for equal laws, to set himself above laws, nay to trample all law, human and divine, beneath the bestial hoof of military despotism? The error, which of all others most besets the public mind, and which yet of all others is most degrading in its nature, the most tremendous in its consequences, is an inward prostration of the soul before enormous power, and a readiness to palliate and forget all iniquities to which prosperity has wedded itself; as if man was only a puppet without reason and free will, and without the conscience which is the offspring of their union, a puppet played off by some unknown power!—as if success were the broad seal of divine approbation, and tyranny itself the Almighty's inauguration of a Tyrant!"

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

THE COMET.—The theory of Comets has in modern times undergone an entire change. They are no longer considered as the necessary means of supplying the sun with fuel to support the imaginary flames of his oil or as the abodes in which the wicked are to receive the punishment due to their crimes. These fanciful hypotheses are now abolished, and have given way to a system more rational and more consonant to the general laws of nature. They are in a great measure viewed in the same light with the planets which revolve round our sun, and are even supposed by some philosophers to be inhabited as the earth, though their inhabitants must necessarily be of a different physical constitution from ourselves. The principal points in which Comets are analogous to the planets consist in their observing, as far as we are able to ascertain their motions, the same law of describing equal areas in equal times in their course round the sun, and in their periodical times bearing a certain ratio to their mean distance from the centre of motion. They are not however governed by the rule which prevails so generally on other parts of our system, of moving according to the order of the Zodiac, but frequently move in the contrary direction.

We are informed by those who have observed the motion of our present visitor; that it is now advancing to its perihelion, or nearest point to the sun, and may therefore infer that it has not yet attained its greatst splendor. This supposition is already in some degree verified; for both the nucleus and the tail are more luminous, and better defined than they were at its first appearance. This is owing to two causes, its superior elevation at the hour when it is usually observed and its greater proximity to the sun. The former is the effect of the sun's apparent motion at this season, towards the south, which to our view, produces a corresponding motion of the Comet, though in fact it is receding from the ecliptic, and has now a more northern latitude than when it was first observed.

We now see it through the more rare and the purer part of the atmosphere, whereas at the first its rays were scattered and lost in the grosser and denser vapours floating near the earth.

It appears from the accounts of historians and the records of modern times, that there are no less than 450 comets attached to our solar system; of this number 59 have been so accurately observed that they may be recognized if they should appear a second time, and three are known to have determinate periodical times. The remarkable comet of 1607, and 1682 performed the same course through the heavens in 1759, according to the prediction of Dr. Halley, and unless some alteration should take place in its motion, will again appear in 1834, when perhaps some of the present generation,

Faithful to his time,
Will see the blazing wonder rise anew.

The most extraordinary comet of which we have any authentic account was that of 1729. It was attentively observed by Cassini for several months, who relates that it first appeared near the constellation of Pegasus on the side of the Dolphin, and having travelled more than 15 degrees to the west, suddenly returned and assumed an easterly direction. There have been several comets of superior brilliancy to the present one, but few of greater magnitude. If therefore its visit should be attended with none of the ill consequences which some have apprehended, though without any reason, we may look upon ourselves as peculiarly favoured with the sight of so magnificent an object.

From the Christian Observer, for May 1811

JOSEPH LANCASTER.

A numerous and most respectable meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Royal British System of Education (Mr. Lancaster's), was held on the 11th inst. at the Freemason's Tavern the Duke of Bedford in the chair. It was attended by the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Keith, Mr. Adam, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Horner, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Abercromby, Mr. E. W. Bootle, &c. &c. The report made by the Committee who superintend the progress of the undertaking, was very interesting. It appeared from it, that children of the poor, even in the metropolis, can be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, before they are old enough to work, at an expense of little more than 5s. a year for each; and that therefore those useful attainments may be easily extended to the whole of the rising generation, and the pious wish of our good old King fully accomplished, "that every poor child in the kingdom should be able to read the Bible." With respect to religious instruction, it is an inviolable law of this institution, to teach nothing but the Scriptures themselves. The children are trained in the habit of reading the Bible; but it is left to their parents and friends to explain and comment upon it. In the Borough school alone 6000 children have been educated whose parents were of the poorest description; and hitherto no instance has occurred of any of these youths being charged with a criminal offence in any court of justice. The patronage of their Majesties and the whole of the Royal Family, has greatly contributed to Mr. Lancaster's success; and schools on his plan are now established in every county of England. Some also have been erected in Scotland, and some in Ireland. In all these cases, persons trained in the practical details of the system are required to organize and conduct the schools, and the education of youths for these purposes forms the main source of expense to the institution. Many instances have occurred, where youths of fifteen years of age conduct, with the regularity of a machine, schools containing several hundred children, imparting to them the elements of education with astonishing rapidity. A new system of teaching needle-work has also been invented for the girls' schools; by which one mistress may teach with perfect ease any number of scholars. Fifty new schools have been erected on Mr. Lancaster's plan, in the year 1810, for about 15,000 children. The Duke of Kent has introduced this system into the army, by attaching a school to his own regiment. The school consists of the children of the privates, and amounts to 220. A young man, a sergeant, was trained for schoolmaster by Mr. Lancaster. The regiment is now quartered at Stirling; and so impressed were the magistrates with the advantages of the school belonging to it, that they have allowed the Guildhall to be used as a school-room, where a great number of the children of the town are admitted to participate in its benefits. Many other military commanders are following this excellent example. This system of tuition is already in operation in the island of Antigua, and in different parts of the United States; and is likely to be introduced into South America by General Miranda. Two missionaries of the Society for Missions to Africa and the East, have received instruction at the school in the Borough Road, with a view to extend the system to Africa; and the Committee have proposed to the Directors of the African Institution, to board and educate two intelligent African youths with the same view.—The secretary of this institution is Joseph Fox, Esq. Lombard Street.

GEORGETOWN, (S. C.) OCT. 5.

FIRE!

About 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening the citizens of this place were alarmed by the cry of fire, which originated in the work-shop of Mr. Thomas Dowdney, Cabinet-maker, on the water side of Bay street; The flames continued to rage with unabated fury, consuming every building from the corner of King to Broad street, where its progress was arrested by pulling down an Engine house and the intervention of the public dock, at the foot of Broad-street.—Fortunately the wind was from the north, or a general conflagration must have ensued. What adds to our distress is that there is too much reason to believe it to be the work of some vile incendiary. Eight valuable Store houses were consumed. The loss cannot be estimated at less than 20,000 dollars. —Among the sufferers are Messrs. George Heriot, Moses Myers, Esq. Estate of John Matthews, Mr. Thomas Dowdney and Mrs. Martin.

COMMUNICATION.

On Monday last the first regiment of the first brigade of the militia of this State, commanded by Lt. Col. Commandant JAMES PERRY, was reviewed and inspected at Middletown. The regiment was reviewed by Major-Gen. DANIEL SHELDON, and Brigadier-General ANDREW M'CORRIE, and a number of other officers belonging to the staff and line. Previous to the review, the troops formed a hollow square, and the throne of grace was addressed in a devout and pertinent prayer, by the Rev. Mr. WEBB. The square being reduced, and the line again formed, a number of evolutions were performed in a soldier-like manner, to the great satisfaction of the Generals and other officers, and reflected the highest honor on the officers and soldiers of the regiment. The military conduct and appearance of the whole regiment, through the day, was highly meritorious, and commanded the attention and applause of the numerous spectators.

Would it not be well for the General Assembly, while the militia throughout the State are in the spirit of improvement, to encourage them, for now is the time; and the country, by and by, may want their services.—It is thought that if this brigade was mustered once a year, in the centre town, on the flats in Portsmouth, near the Stone-Bridge, it would be the means of improving them greatly —they are now called a brigade, and yet they never formed a brigade since the Independence of this country.

A SPECTATOR.

Married,

In this town on Sunday last, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Dehon, *THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE*, Esq. of Philadelphia, to Miss *MARY GIBBS*, daughter of the late George Gibbs, Esq. deceased, of this town.

Died,

In this town on Wednesday evening last, Miss *ANN EAST*, daughter of Mr. William East, in the 18th year of her age.

At Naushan Island on the 11th inst. Hon. *JAMES BOWDOIN*, Esq. in the 60th year of his age.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
OCT. 18, 1811.

ENTERED.

Ship Wm. Penn, Faherty, Lisbon; Brig Neptune, Dunwell, Havanna; co. Hiram, Gardner, Porto Rico: do. Polly, Thatcher, ditto; sch'r Patty, Baker, ditto; do. Mary, Barker, New-York; sloop Golden Age, Gibbs, ditto; do. Express, Justin, ditto: do. Aurora, Cahoone, ditto; do. Melintha, Hawkins Richmond.

CLEARED.

Ship Rapid, Murfey, Baltimore; sch'r Nancy, Hatch, Charleston: do. Industry, Hammond, ditto; do. Portsmouth, Carter, ditto: do. Ann & Susan, Brown, ditto; sloop Polly & Nancy, Gardner, Alexandria; do. Reformation, Delano, Savannah; do. Huntress, Davis, New-York.

Arrived at this port on Thursday last, Ship Wm. Penn, Faherty, 50 days from Lisbon, bound to Baltimore, in distress, having experienced a severe gale on the 30th Sept. in which she lost her mizen mast, and fore and main-topmast, and a great part of her sails and spars.—Sept. 8th, in lat. 39, long. 36, spoke ship Fame, of and from Nantucket, bound on a whaling voyage.—Sept. 27th, in lat. 42, long. 62, spoke brig Commerce of Greenock, faom the Bay of Honduras bound to Cork, dismasted, leaky, and short of provisions snd water, with which Capt. F. supplied them.—Oct. 2d, in lat. 41, 31, long. 65, ship Bristol of New-Bedford, from St. Ubes for New-York, who supplied Capt. F. with a top-mast.—Same day, spoke ship Swift, Holden, of New-Bedford, from Archangel for New-York, dismasted in the gale of the 30th Sept. who supplied Capt. F. with spars and other articles.—Oct. 6th, in lat. 41, long. 66, spoke a sch'r from Salem for the West-Indies, dismasted, and steering for the first port she could make.—Oct. 8th, in lat. 41, long. 67, barque Edward, Hill, of Norfolk, from Cork for New-York, 42 days out, who very politely supplied Capt. F. with water, and offered any further assistance he stood in need of.—Oct. 16th, in lat. 41, long. 71, ship Ariadney, of Portsmouth, (N. H.) from St. Ubes for New-York, had been dismasted in the gale of the 30th Sept. and lost two men overboard.

The Brig Louisa, Harris, 18 days from Havanna for Boston, arrived at this port on Wednesday last.

The ship Laurel, from St. Petersburgh for Boston, (belonging to Hon. Wm. Gray) was sent into Halifax 22d Sept.

Dreadful gales of wind have been felt on the coast, during the last month.—Scarcely a vessel arrives but has experienced the effects of them. Many vessels have been dismasted, and several totally lost.

The weather was so boisterous at the Isle of May, 1st Sept. that a vessel arrived from thence could not obtain a cargo, although salt was very plenty.

A heavy gale of wind was experienced at St. Barts. 16th August, which drove on shore most of the vessels in port, (but which were got off without much injury) and did considerable damage on shore.

An American ship, entirely new, bottom up, was fallen in with August 17th, in lat. 39, lon. 39; was loaded wholly or in part with Tobacco—the hhds. which could be got at were marked C. G. and numbered as high as 280.

There were about 30 American vessels in the Havanna, 30th Sept.

Self-Controul.

A FEW more Copies of this admirable NOVEL, are just received and for sale, at

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER's Book and Stationary Store.

A L S O,

THE VISION of DON RODERICK: *A POEM*, by WALTER SCOTT, Esq.—Price 62 1-2 Cents.

A MONODY on the Death of Lieut. General SIR JOHN MOORE, with Notes, Historical and Political.—By R. T. PAINE, jun. Esq.—To which is prefixed, A sketch of the life of Gen. MOORE.—Price 37 1-2 Cents.

A N D

A new supply of PLAYS, principally of Longworth's elegant hot pressed editions, comprising nearly every Play of merit, and many new Plays never performed in this country. Among the new Plays, are the following:—Hamlet Travistie—Lady of the Lake—Knight of Snowdown—Poor Gentleman—Bee Hive—and Peasant Boy.

October 19, 1811.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 31st of August last, an Apprentice Boy, named CHARLES FREEBODY, about 17 years of age, 5 feet high, and light complexion. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting said Boy on penalty of the law, and any person who will return him to the Subscriber at Nantucket, shall receive the above reward, and all necessary charges.

JOHN MILLER.

Nantucket, Oct. 15.

20,000 DOLLARS.

AND NO DEDUCTION!

HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY

Scheme of the Sixth Class,

1	Prize of	$ 20,000
1	ditto	2000
1	ditto	$ 1000 and 200 tickets
4	ditto	$ 1000
4	ditto	500
2	ditto	100 tickets
4	ditto	50 tickets
50	ditto	$ 100
80	ditto	50
100	ditto	20
250	ditto	10
5505	ditto	7

Not two Blanks to a Prize, and no Deduction! and positively to commence drawing in Boston on the 20th of November next, and continue until completed. Present *original price* of Tickets $ 5, Quarters 137 cents—but will rise as the drawing approaches.

☞ Orders for the above Tickets and Parts will be received by

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
(No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf,)

who pay all Prizes obtained through their Office, without any discount.

☞ Prize Tickets in all the Lotteries in the United States taken in payment for Tickets.

Daily lists of the drawings of Dixville Road, Washington Monument and Susquehanna Canal Lotteries are constantly received by *Rousmaniere & Barber*, and may be examined at their Office, gratis.

Newport, Oct. 5.

Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY, Oct. 29th, 1811, at XI o'clock A. M. at the House of Mrs. CONTENT WARNER, in Thames-Street.

SUNDRY Articles of Household Furniture, consisting of Looking Glasses, Tables, Desks, &c. &c.

Newport, Oct. 18.

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1811, at X o'clock A. M. at the Auction Office of
R. FAIRMAN,

A QUANTITY of DRY GOODS, consisting of 2 bales Kerseymeres; 1 do. Mamoodies; 1 do. Baftas; 2 do. Mow Sannas; 1 do. India Checks; 1 do. India Calicoes; white and red Flannels; Irish Linens; Crapes; Serges, &c.

Conditions liberal and made known at the Sale.

R. FAIRMAN, *Auc'r.*

Newport, Oct. 19.

William S. Nichols,

No. 89, Thames-Street.

HAS just received a new stock of Plated, Britannia, and Japanned WARES.—*Also*, A general assortment of modern Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

Gold Necklaces, Silver Ware, &c as usual.

Newport, Oct. 19.

BANK SHARES.

NINE Shares in the Stock of the *Rhode-Island Union Bank*, are offered for sale by

JOSEPH LYON.

Newport, Oct. 18.

Notice.

THE Subscriber being authorized by the Secretary of the *Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company*, to receive the assessment due from the Members of said Company in Newport, requests them to call on him at the Coffee-House, and pay their respective assessments within the time prescribed by the 8th Article of the Constitution of said Company

JAMES TOWNSEND.

Newport, Oct. 4

JOHN BANISTER,

No. 12, Banister's Wharf, has for Sale
8 Pipes Mason's best Gin.
8 barrels Mess Pork.

And a general assortment of Groceries as usual.

Also just received,

An assortment of Swede's Iron, of a superior quality, in flat and square bars.

Newport, Sept. 19.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of EDWARD BOSS, late of Newport, mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to exhibit and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend for that purpose at our respective dwellings in Newport, at any time during said period.

SAMUEL C CARR,
JOHN TILLINGHAST, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOB TOWNSEND, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Oct. 2, 1811.

Poetry.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

VERSES,

Occasioned by WALTER SCOTT's invocation to Ireland, in the "Vision of Don Roderick," ending

"*Strike the bold Harp, green Isle, the Hero is thy own.*"

BY CHARLES PHILLIPS,
Author of "The Consolations of Erin," &c.

ALAS, Border Minstrel, the summons is vain,
For unstrung is the harp, and forgotten the strain,
Which Erin sung in her pride.—
And now, robbed of the glories that brighten'd her reign,
To the heart rending clank of a conqueror's chain,
All tuneless she wanders the desolate plain,
With the blood of her patriots dyed!

Tho' an haloo of glory should circle her son,
And Victory envy the laurels he won,
To her they are symbols of shame.
For never can dignity beam on his brow,
'Till first he has plighted the profligate vow
To live as a foe to her fame!

Gone, gone are the days when the western gale
Awoke every voice of the lake and the vale,
With the harp, and the lute, and the lyre;
When Justice uplifted her adamant shield,
And Valour and Freedom illumin'd the field
With a sword and a plumage of fire!

And now, Border Minstrel, the Bigot and Slave
[illegible] the pure land of the free-born brave,
[illegible] land of the sigh and the smile—
[illegible] be the Irishman's heart that could sing,
[illegible] the hand that would waken the string,
[illegible] Angel of Liberty wave her wild wing
[illegible] o'er the emerald Isle.

Dufief's [V]aluable Works.

[Just] Published, and for Sale, at [RO]USMANIERE & BARBER's [Book] and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.

([Price] $6, in two handsome octavo volumes.)

A VERY useful and interesting American work, entitled DU[FIEF]'s NATURE DISPLAYED, in [its] mode of teaching language to Man, [or] a new and infallible method of acquiring the SPANISH LANGUAGE in the shortest time possible.—By Don Man[uel] de Torres, and L. Hargous, Professors of general Grammar.

The authors of the application of the Method of Nature to the [S]panish Language for the use of the Americans, and to the English Language for the use of the Spaniards, beg leave to observe, that besides the essential benefit derived by producing a facility of intercourse, through the medium of language, between two powerful neighbouring nations, this edition has been made truly classical, as the late regulations of the Royal Academy of Madrid, with regard to the Orthography and Prosodial Accent have been strictly followed. To Merchants and Captains of Vessels, in particular this production will be of infinite service, as it contains a system of mercantile correspondence, comprising every circumstance or trans[acti]on necessary to be known in the trading world.

Also for sale as above,

A new, universal, and PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, of the French and English Languages, containing above Fifty Thousand terms and names not to be found in the Dictionaries of Boyer, Perry, Nugent, Tocquot, or any other Lexicographer.—To which is added, a vast fund of other information, equally beneficial and instructive, never before published in any work of this kind. For the benefit of all who may consider a knowledge of either language [as] an acquisition in their respective situations in life.—By N. G. Dufief, Author of "Nature Displayed, in her mode of teaching Language to Man, [ada]pted to the French Language."—In [two] Vols.—Price 10 in boards, [illegible] neatly bound.

[illegible] highly improved, [and] enlarged [edition] 5. of NATURE DISPLAYED, in her mode of [teaching] Language to Man.—Adapted [illegible]—By N. G. Dufief.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 67 Thames-street.

21,000 wt. Hemp Yarns.
150 barrels and half barrels Mess and Prime Beef.
3000 wt. best Coffee.
1 Bale superfine Broadcloths.
1 do. middling Do.
1 do. superfine and fine Cassimeres.
5 Trunks furniture and other Prints.
1 case white Threads.

With a variety of other articles, which will be sold for cash or approved credit.

Newport, March 28.

NOTICE.

THE Town, at a Meeting held the 9th inst. having resolved to erect or purchase a suitable building as an House of Industry, for the accommodation and employment of the Poor, and that such building, if erected, shall be of stone.—Therefore,

PROPOSALS

Will be received by either of the subscribing Committee, (appointed for that purpose) for contracts to furnish 400 Cords of good faced building stones, to be delivered on or before the 1st day of March next, at such place near the present Work-House as the Committee shall appoint.—*Also*, For contracts for building the walls of said House, 72 feet long, 36 broad, 24 high, upon a basement of 8 feet, 4 feet of which is to be above ground. The basement wall to be 2 feet thick. The first story 9 feet high and 18 inches thick.—The 2d story 8 feet high and 15 inches thick.—The third story 7 feet high and one foot thick. There will be 8 doors and 90 windows.

Also, for contracts to furnish, at an agreed price per 1000 feet, Timber, (white pine, free of sap,) Boards, and cedar [S]hingles necessary for the building.—The quantity and dimensions to be given by the Committee, at the time of concluding the contracts.

Also, for Contracts for putting on a hipped roof upon said building, making the doors, and the frames and sashes for 90 windows, 7 by 9 glass; putting up the partitions necessary for 6 rooms on the first floor, and 14 rooms on each of the two upper stories, to be divided by an entry 8 feet wide, through the centre of each upper story—and for the whole inside work necessary for said building, to be done in the plainest manner.

The Proposals may be made for the whole or any part of the above, to be delivered in within one month from this date.

Any variation made in this plan by the Committee appointed to superintend the building, will be taken into consideration at the time of concluding the contracts.

NICHOLAS TAYLOR,
DAVID BUFFUM,
JOHN SLOCUM,
NATHANIEL HAZARD,
JOHN EARL, jun.
SILAS DEAN,
HENRY BULL,
BENJAMIN HAZARD.
COMMITTEE.

Newport, Sept. 13.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE W. MARTIN & Co.
Inform their Friends and the Public.

THAT they have removed to the Fire-Proof Store, No. 72 Thames-street, next door to Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, where they offer the following articles, viz:—

2 Hhds. 4th proof Jamaica Rum.
6 do. 3d do. St. Croix Do.
2 Pipes Country Gin.
1 do. Brandy.
6 Qr-casks Malaga Wine.
30 bags, 6 bbls. & 2 hhds. Coffee.
6 chests Hyson, 20 do. hyson-skin, 15 do. souchong, & 6 do. Bohea Teas.
30 casks superior Ginger.
2 bags Allspice, 3 do. Pepper.
12 wt. Nutmegs, 7 kegs starch.
8 boxes soap, 30 kegs tobacco.
30 boxes chocolate, 1 cask pearl ash.
1000 wt. Loaf Sugar.
30 plated Castors & decanter stands.
500 wt. round iron, 1 cask tire nails.
Also, 1200 bushels Lisbon Salt.

Newport, August 7.

HENRY BULL & Co.
Offer for Sale,

FIFTY Pieces best Ravens DUCK, on the most reasonable terms.

Newport, March 2.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread, Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl Ash by retail.—Also Myrtle Tyle by the dozen and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity, Wheat Bran by the [illegible] [illegible]. A quantity [illegible] and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

New Publications.

Just Published, and for Sale at ROUSMANIERE & BARBER's Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.

THE FOLLOWING NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CURSE OF KEHAMA: a Poem, in two volumes, by ROBERT SOUTHEY.

A few copies of that new and popular novel, entitled SELF-CONTROL, 2 vols. in one.

Advice to Shepherds and Owners of Flocks, on the care and management of SHEEP, *especially the Merino Breed.*—Translated from the Original French of M. Daubenton, by a gentleman of Boston, in 1 vol. 8vo.—This interesting work has passed through many editions in France, and the National Convention ordered it to be printed at the public expense. It has been translated and published in the German, Italian and [S]panish languages.

An Introduction to BOTANY, in a series of Familiar Letters, with illustrative Engravings.—By PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD, Author of Mental Improvement, Leisure Hours, &c.—To which is added, an Appendix, containing the celebrated Mr. Roscoe's Address to the Proprietors of the Botanic Garden at Liverpool, on the utility and importance of Botany; a Catalogue of the English names and Linnean genera of the Plants described in this volume, and a glossary of technical terms.

VOCAL POETRY, or a select collection of English Songs.—To which is prefixed, an essay on Song Writing, by JOHN AIKEN, M. D. in 1 vol. 8vo.

A FATHER's TALES to his Daughter.—By J. N. BOUILLY.—Two Vols. in one.

ANNE of BRITTANY, an Historical Romance.—Three volumes in one.

THE MISSIONARY, an Indian Tale, by Miss OWENSON.—Three volumes in one.

NEW PLAYS.

The following New Plays, just from the press, are also received, viz:—

Hamlet Travistie—Lady of the Lake—Knight of Snowdown—Every Man in his humour—Merchant of Venice—Poor Gentleman.

Also just received and for sale as above,

A large Assortment of PLAYS, comprising more than One Hundred different Plays, principally of Longworth's elegant hot pressed editions, and of an uniform size.

Writing Paper.

Lately received and for sale as above,

SEVENTY-FIVE Reams of Foolscap, No. 1, WRITING PAPER, of an excellent quality, manufactured in Hartford, (Connecticut,)—and Eighty Reams Burbank's Foolscap No. 1, of a quality superior to any ever before made by him.—Also, 100 Reams Burbank's Pot No. 1 & 2, and 50 reams Letter-Paper, of a very excellent quality. They have also just received, a quantity of Brandywine Letter, Demy, Medium and Royal Paper.—The above will be sold at prices warranted to be as low as at any store in New-England.

Also for sale as above,

150 Reams of WRAPPING PAPER, of a superior quality, warranted to contain 24 sheets in each quire, and as cheap as can be purchased in this State.

School-Books.

Constantly for sale as above, at wholesale or retail,

A full assortment of all the College and School-Books in use, at as low prices as at any store in America.

Account Books.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
HAVE CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ACCOUNT BOOKS made of the best Materials, which will be sold (Wholesale or retail) as cheap as at any Book-Store, or Manufactory, in New-England.

BOOK-BINDING

Of every description, executed in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

August 31, 1811.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

OFFERS for sale at Store No. 5, on *Scott's Wharf*, 10 barrels Gin, 12 casks Philadelphia bottled Ale, of 3 dozen each, first quality; 6 boxes first quality Havanna Segars; 2 hogsheads Porter, suitable for bottling; 1 do. Ale, ditto.

Wanted, A quantity of empty Porter Bottles, for which cash will be given.—Apply to

JAMES TOWNSEND.

Newport, August 9.

FOR SALE,

A PEW in the Rev. Mr. Eddy's Meeting-House.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, August 30.

Paper-Hangings

George Wanton,

HAS lately received many new and elegant Patterns of PAPER-HANGINGS and BORDERS, and a large assortment of low-priced Papers, suitable for Rooms and window curtains, all of which he will sell 50 per cent lower than can be purchased elsewhere in this State.

Just received as above.

A large Assortment of HATS, from the Boston and Portland Manufactories, among which are Gentlemen's superfine Beaver, elegant in shape and of the best quality.—Also Men's and Youths castor and plated Hats. Several boxes men's and boy's felt Hats by the box or single.—Also just received, Bowditch's Practical Navigator, and Blunts American Coast Pilot, of the latest improved editions.—Family Bibles with and without plates.—Prayer Books of the most elegant editions.—Philadelphia Letter Paper by the Ream or less quantity; and many articles of Stationary. A great variety of Johnson's Philadelphia edition of Children's Books, with superb engravings. Original Poems for Infant Minds with plates, 2 vols.

The Book Store is furnished with School-Books of every kind in use. Every new publication constantly received for sale.—Just published, Curse of Kahama, a poem, by Southey, 2 vols. Homer Burlesqued, 2 vols &c. Public and private Libraries can be furnished with Books lower than they can usually be purchased in New-York and Boston: or with second hand books not much injured, at less than half the original value.

Subscribers to the Songster's Repository, by *Nathaniel Dearborn*, will please call and receive their Books.

Newport, July 26.

Cranston & Shaw,

OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE,

TEN Hogsheads 4th proof Jamaica Rum.
5 do. 3d do. St. Croix Do.
10 Pipes Gin.
100 Barrels superfine New-York Flour.
100 do. do. Wilmington Do.
50 Bags old Batavia Coffee.
40 do. West-India Do.
10 Chests Souchong Tea.
10 Kegs Tobacco
20 Barrels Prime Beef.
20 quarter casks Malaga Wine.

Newport, Jan. 12

Barrett & Shattuck,

Silk, Cotton, Woollen and Linen Dyers, and Finishers.

No. 53, Hanover Street, corner of Union Street, BOSTON.

INFORM the Inhabitants of Newport and its vicinity, that they have made arrangements with Mr. EDWARD W. LAWTON, to receive Goods for Dying, Finishing, &c. and to deliver and receive pay for the same on their account.

They Dye of the best warranted colours, and finish in a superior style, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Coatings, Cambricks, Sattins, Lustrings, Crape, silk and cotton Velvets, silk and cotton Hosiery and Gloves, sewing Silks, Laces, Lace Veils, Cotton Yarn, Woollen do &c.—Also, Gentlemen's Coats, pantaloons and vests, Ladies sattin Lustrings, crape, cambric and calico Gowns. They clean and glaze bed and window Curtains, calender cotton Goods, &c. &c.

From long experience, extensive and improved machinery, a stream of running water, and every necessary accommodation, they have heretofore given general satisfaction, and pledge themselves that no exertion on their part shall be wanting, to deserve a continuance of public patronage.

B. & S. manufacture and keep constantly for Sale on the lowest terms for cash or approved credit, superior fine ground and bolted Camwood; do. do. Logwood; rasped do.; do Nicaragua: do. Redwood; do. Fustick.

N. B. Scarlet, blue, green and yellow, military hair for Caps, constantly for sale, as above.

Boston, April 2.

Daniel Sheldon,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he has on hand, a quantity of excellent Cedar Clapboards, Cedar Shingles, Pine Shingles, Boards, Plank, Joist, &c. &c. which he will sell cheap, at his old stand, on Sherburne's Wharf.

Newport, Dec. 8. 1809.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of DANIEL HOLLOWAY, late of Newport, deceased, having given Bonds as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to them, request all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL THURSTON,
OBADIAH WILLIAMS,
STEPHEN GOULD,
Executors.

Newport, 5th mo. 1811

JOHN COOK & SON, and ELISHA BROWN,

WISH to purchase Thirty good Shipping Horses, and Five Hundred Bushels Oats, to be delivered in all October next.

Tiverton, Sept. 18.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE CHAMPLIN, of Newport, Merchant, deceased, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of the testator, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, Ex'r.

Newport, Rhode-Island, Dec 15, 1809

William White,

Has for SALE, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11, LONG-WHARF

FOUR Hogsheads 4th proof Jamaica Rum; 4th do St. Croix ditto; 2 pipes French Brandy; 4 Hogsheads Molasses; 200 boxes English Herring; an assortment of hollow Ware and Nails; Lumber, Pine-Boards, 250 M. Pine Shingles; 100 do Cedar ditto; 2 Tubs Steel; 2[illegible] Pork.

Newport, Jan. 10, 1811.

Ship-Chandlery.

THE Subscribers at their Store on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale, on good terms, Bar Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1¼ to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square—Stoves, Camboofes and Anchors, of various sizes.—Linseed and Lamp Oil, Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours: Sheathing Paper; Spike and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.—*Also just received*, 2500 bushels Bonavista Salt, and 6 Tons Philadelphia Bar Iron.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Administrator upon the estate of SAMUEL LAWTON, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, intestate, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him, requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

GOLD S. SILLIMAN, *Adm'r*

Newport, March 4.

To be sold at Public AUCTION,

On MONDAY, the 21st day of October next, at XI o'clock A. M. if fair weather, if not, the first fair day after by Virtue of a Decree of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Rhode Island, &c.

ALL the right, title and interest of *Jenny Hampshire*, late of Newport, widow, deceased, of in and to One certain Lot of Land, with a Dwelling House thereon standing, situated, lying and being in said Newport, on Caleb Earl street, (so called) leading from Broad street to Tanner-street.—Conditions made known at the time and place.

JOB TOWNSEND, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Sept. 18, 1811.

WIND-MILL.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, a WIND-MILL, nearly new, situated on Jamestown, being in complete repair, and in every respect as good as any one in the State. Attached to the Mill is a Dwelling-House, and half an acre of land. Also, a Cedar Boat, and a good Cow. The whole of which will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to

NATHAN MUNROE.

Jamestown, Sept. 26.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

September 27th, 1811.

THE Creditors of ROBERT ROGERS, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South Kingstown, on the last Monday of October next, then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why his petition, for the benefit of an Act passed in June, 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

THE Creditors of JOHN MEIN, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown on the last Monday of October next, to shew cause if any they have, why his Petition for the benefit of an Act made June 1756, for the relief of insolvent Debtors should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Sept. 30, 1811.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

THE Creditors of SAMUEL LOPEZ, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South Kingstown, in the county of Washington, on the last Monday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why his Petition for the benefit of an Act made June 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Sept. 30, 1811.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

THE Creditors of HORATIO S. DEXTER, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South Kingstown, in the County of Washington, on the last Monday of October next, and shew cause if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act made June 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Sept. 30, 1811.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM TANNER of Bristol, in the County of Bristol, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown, on the last Monday of October inst. then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June, 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Oct. 4, 1811.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

September 27th, 1811.

THE Creditors of MARK SHEARMAN of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, Blacksmith, are hereby notified to appear if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South Kingstown, on the last Monday of October next then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756 entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*